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New Literature

BOOKS

BROWNE, HENRY. Handbook of Homeric Study. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905. Pp. xvi + 333; 22 plates. \$2.

Deals in a general way with some of the more important phases of the Homeric question, e. g., the date and authorship of the poems; the nature and history of their dialect; the relation of the Homeric to prehistoric, oriental, and Hellenic civilization, Homeric life and religion; the epic art of Homer, and so forth.

BURTON, HARRY EDWIN. Selections from Livy, with Notes and Introduction. New York: American Book Co., 1905. Pp. 375; 6 maps.

Intended for the use of college students. The selections, which range from one to eleven chapters in length, are taken from twenty different books.

GARDNER, PERCY. A Grammar of Greek Art. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1905. Pp. xii + 267; 87 illustrations.

Some of the subjects treated are the "General Character of Greek Art," "Architecture," "Sculpture," "Vases," "Literature and Painting." The book is intended especially for classical teachers in schools.

MATHER, MAURICE W. Caesar: Episodes from the Gallic and Civil Wars. With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. New York: American Book Co., 1905. Pp. 549; illustrations, maps, and plans. \$1.25.

Gives some of the most important parts of both the *Gallic* and the *Civil War*. The selections from the *Gallic War* are equivalent in amount to the first four books. From the *Civil War* about two-thirds as much is taken.

MARX, FR. C. Lucilii Carminum Reliquiae. Vol. II. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1905. Pp. 437. M. 14.

This, the second volume of Marx's great edition of Lucilius, contains the commentary on the 1,378

verses or fragments which he accepts as Lucilian. The work marks an epoch in the study of Lucilius.

PLESSIS, FRÉDÉRIC. Poésie latine, épiques, textes choisis et commentaires publiés avec le concours de six élèves. Paris: Fontemoing, 1905.

In this little book we have a new and interesting departure. The epigraphical material is treated as so much literature. Each one of the epigraphical poems selected (there are sixty-seven in all) is analyzed and commented on just as if it were a poem of Catullus or an ode of Horace.

POHL, RUDOLFUS. De Graecorum Medicis Publicis. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1905. Pp. 86. M. 1.80.

A carefully written dissertation in which all the available evidence relating to public physicians in Greece has been collected and discussed.

ROSTOWZEW, M. Römische Bleitesserae: Ein Beitrag zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der römischen Kaiserzeit. Leipzig: Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1905. Pp. xi + 131. M. 7.

A valuable treatise on the different kinds of lead tokens in use among the Romans. It is a briefer German edition of the author's Russian publication on the same subject.

SCHANZ, M. Geschichte der römischen Literatur. III. Teil: Die Zeit von Hadrian 117 bis auf Constantin 324. 2. Aufl. (Handbuch der klass. Alt. hrsg. von Iwan v. Müller VIII. iii.) München: C. H. Beck, 1905.

The first edition of this volume was published in 1896 and contained 410 pages. This edition has 512. The whole volume has been revised and the results of the investigations of recent years incorporated in it. It is the labor involved in new editions of parts already published that has prevented Professor Schanz from finishing his work. There is still one volume to come.

STEUP, J. Thukydides, erklärt von J. Classen. Bd. VI (Buch VI); 3. Aufl. Berlin: Weidmann, 1905. Pp. iv+295; 2 maps. M. 3.

A new volume of the revised edition of Classen's work, which does not, however, show much use of the literature that has appeared since Classen's time.

WALTERS, H. B. History of Ancient Pottery, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman. Based on the work of Samuel Birch. Two volumes. New York: Charles

Scribner's Sons, 1905. Pp. xxv+504; xiv+558. Illustrated.

An important and much-needed work. Although based upon Birch's well-known history, it is, in many respects, independent of it. It does not include as many different kinds of pottery (all that is not Greek or Graeco-Italic is omitted) but is almost twice as large as the earlier work. This is due not so much to a more voluminous treatment as to the very great advance made in this subject in the last thirty years. Seventeen chapters in the two volumes are devoted to Greek vases and their decoration, one to Etruscan and South Italian work, and five to Roman pottery, i. e., pottery produced in Italy while under Roman rule.

ARTICLES

BONNER, CAMPBELL. The Use of Apostrophe in Homer. *Classical Review* XIX (1905). 383-86.

The writer concludes that metrical considerations furnished the occasion for the apostrophe in a majority of the cases in Homer. In some instances, however, there is no metrical exigency to be reckoned with, and the apostrophe has distinct rhetorical value; in other examples metrical and rhetorical considerations co-operate.

ELMORE, J. A Note on Horace *Sat.* 6. 126. *Classical Review* XIX (1905). 8. 400, 401.

A new explanation of the reading of *V Jugio campum lusumque trigonem*. Mr. Elmore thinks that in *lusum trigonem* we have an example of the use of the perfect participle to express the leading idea of a phrase. The meaning, then, is not the "game of ball" (where *lusum=ludum*), nor the "ball game I have already played," but the "playing of the ball game"—"I leave behind me the campus and the ball-playing."

ENDT, JOHANN. Der Gebrauch der Apostrophe bei den lateinischen Epikern. *Wiener Studien* XXVII (1905). 106-29.

After commenting on some examples of apostrophe in Homer, Endt deals with the use of the figure in Virgil, Lucan, Silius Italicus, and other Roman poets. He protests against the promiscuous application of the *metri causa* argument in both the Greek and the Latin examples. His analysis shows the rhetorical intent of the figure in a considerable number of passages.

GARDNER, P. The Apoxyomenos of Lysippus. *Journal of Hellenic Studies* XXV (1905). 234-59.

Professor Gardner attacks the position, commonly held by archaeologists, that the Apoxyomenos of the Vatican faithfully reproduces a lost work of Lysippus and may be considered in all its details as an index of his style. He thinks that it is a copy of a work of one of Lysippus' pupils, or of someone belonging to his school, who worked in the third century.

JACOBY, F. Zur Entstehung der römischen Elegie. *Rheinisches Museum* LX (1905). 38-105.

The writer attacks the theory of F. Leo that the Roman subjective erotic elegy was of Hellenistic origin. He acknowledges that Roman elegy was influenced by the form of Hellenistic elegy, and that a great deal of illustrative mythological material of an erotic character was derived from that source, but takes the position that there is no evidence that Hellenistic elegy ever was subjective. While believing in several contributing influences, he is inclined to think that the subjective erotic elegy was very largely the creation of Cornelius Gallus and his followers, of whom Propertius was the most important.

SOGLIANO, A. Pompei—Relazione degli scavi fatti dal dicembre 1902 a tutto marzo 1905. *Notizie degli Scavi* 1905, fascicolo 4.

This article contains a belated description of the house (Reg. V. Ins. iv. N: 13) in which the fresco depicting scenes connected with the foundation of Rome was found three years ago. The value of the painting was first pointed out by Professor Pais, who published a photograph of it in the *New York Century*, and who has reproduced it in his recent book, *Ancient Legends of Roman History*.